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DRUGGIST



Montague Black Fox Exchange
Correspondence Solicited
L. M. McKinnon, Manager
Montague, P. E. I.

DEATHS

STEWART.—At Glenfinnan, East River, Oct. 30, 1913, Daniel Stewart. Funeral Saturday at 11 o'clock to Cross Roads Cemetery.

HALLOWE'EN TEA.

A few suggestions follow for good things for Hallowe'en.

- Creamed oysters in green pepper cases.
- Scalloped Oysters in individual shells.
- Oyster salad in hollowed cabbage shell.
- Cabbage and nut salad.
- Potato salad in red pepper cases.
- Corned beef, pickled tongue, boiled ham, all sliced thin.
- Doughnuts, ginger snaps, cream cakes, chocolate filling.
- Ginger ale and mint punch.
- Sweet cider.
- Coffee.
- Red apples, nuts, grapes, peanut-brittle, popcorn, toasted marshmallows.
- Brown bread sandwiches, cheese sandwiches.
- Pickles, olives, celery.

SUPREME CHIEF RANGER MAKES CONCESSIONS

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 29.—The committee of the dissatisfied pre-'91 members of the I. O. F. held a conference with Supreme Chief Ranger Elliott, G. Stevenson and other Supreme officers of the orders last night.

After a long discussion of the grievances of the old members, the chief ranger made a few concessions and in other ways endeavored to ease the burden which the increase in rates has cast upon the older members.

A few of the committee were in favor of a compromise, but were over-ruled by the majority, who insisted upon continuing the agitation for a thorough investigation of the affairs of the order.

Nothing of a definite nature was decided, but the supreme chief, before the adjournment suggested the committee should again consult the dissatisfied members and come back again for another conference.

GERMANS PLEASUED WITH GUELPH PRISON FARM.

TORONTO, Oct. 28.—The German prison commission visited yesterday the Provincial prison farm at Guelph and were pleased with what they saw.

MUST BE HOME BEFORE 9 O'CLOCK.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 28.—A new Labor Law prevents girls, under 21, being out at work after nine o'clock. It affects actresses, telephone operators and others by hundreds.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. GAYARRH POWDER
Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, cleans the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Acute Bronchitis. All Dealers or Dispensaries. Chase & Co. Limited, Toronto.

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DIARY OF EVENTS
TODAY.
City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m.
Hallowe'en Tea, St. James Church, 5 p. m.
Meeting of the Charlottetown Curling Club, City Magistrate's office, 8 p. m.
Hallowe'en dance at The Armouries, 8 p. m.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1913

A QUESTION ANSWERED

The Business Men's Luncheon given yesterday under the auspices of the Sunday School Teachers' Convention was a conspicuous success. Many of the leading business men were present and were entertained to two instructive addresses by the Rev. Dr. McElfresh and Rev. Dr. Cutten. The former appealed on behalf of the boys of the rising generation, and the latter for the service of men in the church.

Dr. McElfresh emphasized that the danger zone of the rising generation is from twelve years up. In the majority of homes parental influence is sufficiently strong to keep the boy in the straight path until he reaches his teens. Then the attractions of his little world begin to pull in the opposite direction; he resents the restraint of the home, and if not taken in hand, drifts into ways and practices which become the habit of a lifetime.

It is the business of the churches, said the speaker, to get hold of the boys at that critical juncture and mould a Christian manhood.

Rev. Dr. Cutten dealing with the place of men in the church, asked why was it that at present women predominated in church membership, and answered his own question by asserting that the church was manned by women because mainly women's work was provided. The ideal Christ of the Middle Age painters was the Christ meek and mild and loving; the need of the age was the Christ who cleansed the temple of its polluters and denounced the iniquities of his own day and generation. Men are needed in church today to counteract the evil influences of the political propagandist who nullifies the Christian vote by bringing to the poll the corrupt and bribable elector. The politicians are not so much to blame for corruption and bribery as are the easy going church people who stand idly by and allow the evil to take its course.

The evil of which Dr. Cutten spoke is the outcome of the neglect of youth at the impressionable age to which Dr. McElfresh drew attention. Here in this Island the average parental influence is pretty strong until a boy attains the age of sixteen or seventeen. School and Sunday School have, or should have, a hold of him till that critical period. Then, his manliness and self-assertiveness begin to manifest themselves, and he wants to put off childish things, which in his mind are associated with school and home influences.

What has the church to offer a youth or adolescent then? Here in the Island practically nothing. He is too old in his estimation for the Sunday School and too young for church membership.

It is just here that the Pleasant Sunday Afternoon Brotherhood of Scotland and England steps in and lays hold of the straggling, bridging the gulf between boyhood and manhood, the world and the church.

In connection with most churches there is the Men's Brotherhood which is worked independent of all church organizations, but subject in constitution to the approval of the Kirk session or equivalent body.

The meetings are held usually between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, consisting of two short prayers, four hymns, an address, preferably from a layman, which must not exceed fifteen minutes, and two or three sacred solos. In each brotherhood there is an orchestra, and the whole service is what is known as brief, bright and brotherly.

had difficulty in finding means by which to attract their services. In Brotherhoods there is a training ground for all branches of church work. The Brotherhoods, though usually associated with congregations, are undenominational, and deputations visit one another from time to time to convey fraternal greetings and encouragement.

In such Brotherhood the Churches of Prince Edward Island will find in a measure an answer to the question now being discussed viz. How are we to get the men of the rising generation into the churches for personal service?

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The Board of Health is one of the institutions that do their work with little noise and, generally, little fuss. For what they do, thus quietly, they receive scant credit although in time of epidemic or unusual prevalence of contagious or infectious diseases they generally receive all the blame.

As a matter of fact, although not always acknowledged, it is to the health departments of our cities and towns that we are largely indebted for the manifest improvement in the public health as compared with some years ago when epidemics of many kinds were much more frequent than they are today. Epidemics are not prevented by spasmodic efforts when the disease is at the door. They are prevented by constant watchfulness, by insistence upon emanating from the health department—to watch the back yards and alleys; to guard the sources of milk and food supply and in many ways in which the public yield obedience without questioning, ways which they adopted naturally because perhaps unconsciously, educated to the necessity of certain precautions and requirements in their manner of living.

The City of Charlottetown has little to complain of in the matter of general health. While cities in neighboring provinces have their occasional outbreaks of disease of various kinds, particularly of typhoid, Charlottetown has not in many years experienced anything that could be called an epidemic. For this immunity it is indebted mainly to its splendid water and sewerage system, water, proved by analysis to be almost absolutely pure and a sewerage system which carries off, or is capable of carrying off, any causes of pollution.

In the inauguration of this system of water and sewerage the Health Department of the time doubtless played a not inconsiderable, though possibly unostentatious, part in showing up the danger that lurks in impure water and unsanitary conditions. No city in the world should be healthier than Charlottetown, for besides having a supply of absolutely pure water it has the additional advantages of easy drainage, of cleansing sea-breezes and a healthy climate.

And yet, even in these naturally healthy surroundings, there are occasionally outbreaks, isolated cases of typhoid, of scarlet fever, of diphtheria, of tuberculosis. In many instances such cases are traceable to a definite cause, and a cause, also, that exists contrary to the instructions of the Health Department. There are cases, especially of tuberculosis which are not traceable to any known cause, for which no cause of heredity or of environment can be found, which occasionally startle the community, cases of which there can be no remedy and no hope. Where do these come from?

The Boards of Health in every community advise thorough inspection of the sources of milk and meat supply; they advise the application of the tuberculin test to all dairy cattle, and the same test for cattle intended for beef. It is to be regretted that this advice is not always followed. It is passing strange that, in view of the many reasons for it, people are so careless of their own and their children's lives as to neglect it. By a peculiar arrangement, for example, pork intended for export must be inspected, while that intended for home consumption may be sold and bought without a question. The strangeness of this ruling is evidenced by the fact that about ten per cent. of the pork inspected for export has proved tuberculous. A perfectly safe inference would be that the same proportion is diseased in the pork used for home consumption.

Is it to be wondered at that mysterious cases of tuberculosis occur occasionally?

Herds of dairy cows occasionally develop cases of tuberculosis. Very few herds in the province are inspected and few people know whether their milk supply is pure; it may be taken for granted that very many persons throughout the province use the milk of tuberculous cows. Is it any wonder that unaccountable cases of tuberculosis occasionally startle communities?

The health departments advise the inspection of all dairy cattle, and inspection of all sources of milk supply. Should we heed them?

NOTES.

HALLOWE'EN.

The auld guidwife's well hoodit nits
Are round and round divided,
An' mony lads an' lassies' fates
Are there that night decided;
Some kinde, outhie side by side,
An' burn awa, wi' saucy pride,
An' jump out-owre the chimlie
Fu' high that night.

W' merry sangs, an' friendly cracks,
I wat they didna weary;
And unco tales, an' funny jokes,—
Their sports were cheap an' cheery;
Till butter'd sow'n, wi' fragrant lunt,
Set a' their gabs a-sterin';
Syne, wi' a social glass o' strunt,
They parted aff careerin';
Fu' blythe that night.

In Roman Catholic countries Hallow eve is the occasion of visiting the cemeteries and laying flowers on the graves of friends and relatives. In Scotland and England as with ourselves the night is devoted to merry-making and divination of the future very much after the style depicted by Burns in the poem from which we quote these verses.

It is estimated about 700 tons of rain to the acre have fallen in the Island during October. Many were anticipating that if the favorable weather of Wednesday had continued 50 per cent of the standing crops would be saved, but this is now hardly possible. The low lands are in a very bad way, and what bid fair to be a record harvest for its abundance and quality will now be with many a record loss.

P. E. I. EDITOR INTERVIEWED

(Continued from page 1.)

former having his headquarters in Chicago, and the latter in Toronto. Indeed, it is an open secret that the Church Extension Society was originated with Dr. Kelley, and the great success which the movement has attained is a distinct tribute to his genius and ability.

"How are conditions on the Island now?" he was asked.
"They never were better," was the prompt reply. "The crops on the whole are satisfactory, although the weather has not been good for the gathering of the grain and some of it may have suffered. The fox business this year was most successful, and hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been paid out in dividends, some of which run as high as 500 per cent in cold cash. I know of one company alone which issued checks for \$250,000, and of this sum \$40,000 went to one shareholder."

"How long do you think these big dividends will continue to be paid?"
"So long as there is a demand for foxes for breeding purposes the prices will be kept up, and with a continued demand high dividends are to be expected. Eventually the fox business will get down to a pelt basis, and in that event a dividend ranging from 10 to 25 per cent. is confidently expected. You know it is only within the last three years that the raising of foxes for breeding purposes became a business. For twenty-five years or so before that time foxes were raised solely for their pelts, and for those who were in the business made good money out of the sales. No matter from what angle the fox business is viewed it is a money-maker. The big dividends paid this year have given a great impetus to the industry. Already there is a brisk demand for 1914 pups, and I hear that so confident are some companies that they have actually refused to grant options on the 1914 product at the high prices prevailing this year."

"Is there much outside money coming into the Island for foxes?"
"Most assuredly there is, and there would be more if the permanent character of the industry were better understood. I talked for with a number of people while in Boeton, and some seemed to have the idea that the whole thing was a bubble which would burst in a few years and cause disaster. The big dividends were hard to understand and gave the impression of the appearance of a gold brick. But when the situation was explained, and the permanent character of the industry set out a different impression was created. In Boston the fox business is suffering from lack of publicity. The little publicity it has received has only whetted the public appetite for more. The permanence of the industry must be emphasized more than it has been. A live publicity man stationed permanently in Boston with a generous appropriation for advertising purposes would, in my judgment, be one of the best investments Prince Edward Island ever made. There is in the breeding of foxes and the oyster industry alone a great field for effective work by the right type of man; and besides there is the tourist trade and other things to be encouraged. With all the easy money being made out of foxes there should be little difficulty in the capitalists and government coming to an understanding on the point. Intelligent publicity directed by a responsible official on the spot should be of great benefit to the Island province in many ways."

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CRITICISM FROM BOSTON.

Sir—My attention has just been directed to a despatch in your columns dated Boston, Sept. 24, referring to "A Sensation in Railroad and Political Circles was caused here today by the filing with the Public Service Commission of a list of so-called 'other expenses' incurred by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, which is an applicant for permission to issue bonds to the amount of \$67,000,000. The list of expenses contains the item \$700 paid to Frederick J. MacLeod, Chairman of the Public Service Commission for services. This commission is to pass on the application for bond issue by the railroad company. The report filed states that he [MacLeod] was paid the money last March, at the time he was chairman of the State Railroad Commission, predecessor of the Public Service Commission." Your despatch goes to say "MacLeod is a native of Prince Edward Island. He was for several years chairman of the Democratic State Committee and formerly a State Senator."

The implied charge of bribery by the Railroad Company and the betrayal of the public interests by Mr. MacLeod is certainly a most damaging accusation. Feeling that you have unwittingly done Mr. MacLeod a great injustice through the work of a careless correspondent, who evidently made no attempt to inquire concerning the actual facts in the case, I now invite you to place before the people of the Island the actual facts and the whole truth about the matter.

Herewith is a statement of the facts made by Mr. MacLeod at a public hearing in his official capacity as chairman of the Public Service Commission, at a public hearing in the State House, Boston, Mass.

Mr. MacLeod in opening his statement went to some length into the details of the case and then continued as follows:—"I may say that I am rather at a loss to understand why the entry in that statement should have been made in the form in which it was, and in order that the matter may be set right at this time I desire to state briefly just what that transaction is.

By the terms of Chapter 531 of the Acts of 1907, the railroad commissioners were appointed a special commission in connection with the projected improvement of the river front of the city of Springfield. Section 1 of that act, so far as is pertinent, reads as follows: "Upon petition by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Springfield to the Superior Court of Hampden, a commission which shall consist of the Board of Railroad Commissioners may be appointed by said court. Said commission shall receive compensation other than their official salary." Then further on it says, "In so far as the compensation relates to matters other than the abolition of grade crossings, that having been approved by a Justice of the Superior Court, they shall be paid, the costs to be apportioned as the commissioners may determine by and among the city of Springfield the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, the New York Central and the Hudson River Railroad Company and the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, etc., etc."

Mr. MacLeod further said, "I think that this explanation ought to be made in order that it may be clear that there is no mystery attached to this payment of money, and I think that I might reasonably have anticipated that before any newspaper in this city should have spread a story of this kind on its front page with a veiled intimation or criminally, that they might have at least made inquiry in regard to the facts. The least that they can now do under those conditions is to make as full reparation, to give us full publicity to the real fact in the case as has been given to the statement which has appeared in the newspapers this morning. That is one of the things where the correction often travels more slowly than the original news. I have thought it proper to make this statement now because if there had been anything in the intimation conveyed in the press, I could not properly sit in judgment on this case. Is there anything further that anybody desires to put in, before the arguments are heard in this case."

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Something very chic are the new Damasse weaves in black, brown, also plain weaves in black, blue, navy, tan, green and grey. For the children we have a bright red diagonal chevrot, also blanket cloths in different shades, prices from \$1.35 to \$3.95 per yd.

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Householders should at once secure their doors and windows against the cold draughts which are in evidence during the Fall and winter months. Often a cold wind gets into your house through the jam of a door or the side of a window, and thus makes your rooms cold and chilly. You can prevent this common occurrence by ordering TO-DAY.

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Then insure in good strong stock companies, which never contest an honest claim such as is represented by
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(Continued on page seven.)